

2011 Hazardous Waste Report

OTHER REFERENCE INFORMATION AND CODE LISTS

EXCLUDED WASTES

This section presents a partial list of excluded materials and wastes. This list includes materials excluded from the definition of solid waste in 40 CFR 261.4(a) and solid wastes excluded from the definition of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.4(b). In addition, it also includes specific solid waste samples that are excluded from the definition of hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.4(d)-(f). Finally, this list includes specific hazardous wastes, as described in 40 CFR 261.4(c), that are exempted from certain RCRA Subtitle C regulations.

Agricultural Waste Fertilizer §261.4(b)(2)	Household Waste §261.4(b)(1)(i)-(ii)	Secondary Material Returned to Original Process §261.4(a)(8)
Analytical Samples §261.4(d)	HTMR Condenser Residue §261.4(a)(11)	Secondary Material from Mineral Processing §261.4(a)(17)
Arsenic Treated Wood and Wood Products §261.4(b)(9)	In situ Mining Materials §261.4(a)(5)	Shredded Circuit Boards Being Recycled §261.4(a)(14)
Cement Kiln Dust §261.4(b)(8)	Irrigation Return Flows §261.4(a)(3)	Spent Caustics from Petroleum Refining §261.4(a)(19)
Coking By-products §261.4(a)(10)	Kraft Mill Steam Stripper Condensates §261.4(a)(15)	Spent Wood Preserving Solutions and Wastewaters §261.4(a)(9)
Comparable/Syn gas Fuels §261.4(a)(16)	Leachate §261.4(b)(15)	Sulfuric Acid §261.4(a)(7)
Domestic Sewage §261.4(a)(1)	Mining and Mineral Process Wastes §261.4(b)(7)	Treatability Study Samples §261.4(e)
Dredged Material §261.4(g)	Mining Overburden §261.4(b)(3)	Treatability Studies at Laboratories and Testing Facilities §261.4(f)
Drilling Fluid §261.4(b)(5)	Nuclear Material §261.4(a)(4)	Trivalent Chromium Waste §261.4(b)(6)
Excluded Scrap Metal Being Recycled §261.4(a)(13)	Oil Filters §261.4(b)(13)	Used Oil Distillation Bottoms §261.4(b)(14)
Exported Wastes §262.56	Petrochemical Recovered Oil §261.4(a)(18)	Wastes Generated in Storage Tanks, Transport Vehicles, Pipelines, or Manufacturing Process Units §261.4(c)
Fossil Fuel Emission Control Waste §261.4(b)(4)	Petroleum-contaminated Media and Debris §261.4(b)(10)	Wastewater Point Source Discharge §261.4(a)(2)
Hazardous Secondary Material Generated and Reclaimed Under the Control of the Generator 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii) 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23)	Petroleum Refining §261.4(a)(12)	
Hazardous Secondary Material Transferred Off-site for Reclamation 40 CFR 261.4(a)(24) 40 CFR 261.4(a)(25)	Pulping Liquor §261.4(a)(6)	
	Refrigerants §261.4(b)(12)	

DEFINITIONS

This section contains definitions of terms helpful for completing the form. For terms defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the appropriate citation is provided.

Accumulation	<p>A site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit may accumulate hazardous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off-site. The waste must be accumulated in either tanks or containers; it may not be accumulated in surface impoundments.</p> <p>Generators of more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off-site. Generators of 100 kg (220 lbs) to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off-site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate their waste for 270 days. See 40 CFR 262.34.</p>
Act or RCRA	<p>The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 <i>et seq.</i></p>
Acute Hazardous Waste	<p>Any hazardous waste with an EPA hazardous waste code beginning with the letter "P" (40 CFR 261.33(e)) or any of the following "F" codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 (40 CFR 261.31). These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation (40 CFR 261.5(e)).</p>
Authorized Representative	<p>The person responsible for the overall operation of the site or an operational unit (i.e., part of a site), e.g., superintendent or plant manager, or person of equivalent responsibility.</p>
Authorized State	<p>A State that has obtained authorization from the EPA to direct its own RCRA program.</p>
Boiler	<p>An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The unit has physical provisions for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;2. The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design (i.e., they are physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit);3. The unit continuously maintains an energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;4. The unit exports and utilizes at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis (excluding recovered heat used internally in the same unit, for example, to preheat fuel or combustion air or drive fans or feedwater pumps); or5. The unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in 40 CFR 260.32

By-product Material	A by-product material is (1) any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content (defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954).
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	Codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters that usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. The CFR title applicable for the Hazardous Waste Report is “40,” as in “40 CFR 262.34.”
Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) of Hazardous Waste	<p>A generator that meets the following criteria:</p> <p>In every month during the year, the site did all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generates no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste in any calendar month; and 2. Did not accumulate, at any time, more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste; and 3. Did not generate, in any calendar month, or accumulate at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste, and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste.
Confidential Business Information (CBI)	Information a facility does not wish to make available to the general public for competitive business reasons. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be claimed for certain information in your submittal. A claim may be made in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. Check with your state to confirm your state’s policy on CBI.
Delisted Waste	Site-specific wastes excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.22. A waste at a particular generating site may be excluded by petitioning the EPA Administrator for a regulatory amendment. These wastes are listed in Appendix IX of 40 CFR Part 261.
Disposal	The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.
Eligible Academic Entity	A college or university, or a non-profit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university, or a teaching hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university pursuant to 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K (See 40 CFR 262.200).

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	EPA, also called U.S. EPA, means the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Some State environmental authorities may be called the EPA also, as in “Illinois EPA.”
EPA Identification (ID) Number	The number assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility; United States importer of hazardous waste; mixed waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; recycler of hazardous waste; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposer of hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; used oil transporter, used oil processor/re-refiner, off-specification used oil fuel burner, used oil fuel marketer; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K; or site undergoing corrective action. Additionally, facilities that must notify using the Site ID Form and Addendum to the Site ID Form that they are managing hazardous secondary material will also be assigned an EPA ID number.
Excluded Wastes	Wastes excluded from the definition of solid or hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.3 and 261.4. For a partial listing, see the “ <u>Other Reference Information and Code Lists</u> ” section of this booklet.
GM Form	Waste Generation and Management form.
Hazardous Waste	A hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.
Hazardous Secondary Material (HSM)	A secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Facilities managing hazardous secondary material under 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii), 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23), (24), or (25) must complete the Addendum to the Site Identification Form: Notification for Managing Hazardous Secondary Material. You <u>must</u> check with your State to determine if you are eligible to manage hazardous secondary material under these exclusions (see also http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/dsw/statespf.htm).
Hazardous Waste Generator	Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.
Hazardous Waste Number or Code, EPA	The number (or code) assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D and to each characteristic identified in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C. The codes consist of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers. For a list of EPA hazardous waste codes see the “ <u>Other Reference Information and Code Lists</u> ” section of this booklet.
Hazardous Waste Number or Code, State	The number (or code) assigned by the State to each hazardous waste listed in the State regulations. Obtain a list of the States waste codes from your State.
Hazardous Waste Storage	The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility	Refer to "Transfer Facility" definition.
Hazardous Waste Transporter	Refer to "Transporter" definition.
Hazardous Waste Treatment	Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such hazardous waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the hazardous waste, or so as to render such hazardous waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.
Incineration	Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials; or a treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures (e.g., burning sludge to remove the water and reduce the remaining residues to a safe, non-burnable ash that can be disposed safely on land, in some waters, or in underground locations).
Industrial Furnace	Any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use thermal treatment to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: cement kilns; lime kilns; aggregate kilns; phosphate kilns; coke ovens; blast furnaces; smelting, melting and refining furnaces; titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; methane reforming furnaces; pulping liquor recovery furnaces; combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; halogen acid furnaces, as defined under industrial furnace in 40 CFR 260.10; and such other devices as the Administrator may add to this list.
Interim (Permit) Status	Period during which the owner/operator of an existing TSD facility is treated as having been issued a RCRA permit even though he/she has not yet received a final determination. An existing facility should have automatically qualified for interim status if the owner/operator filed both timely "notification" and the first part (Part A) of the RCRA permit application. Interim status continues until a final determination is made to issue or deny the permit. Owner/operator of new facilities cannot by definition qualify for interim status; rather, they need a RCRA permit prior to beginning construction of a hazardous waste management facility.
Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste	A generator that meets any of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generates, in a calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of non-acute RCRA hazardous waste; or 2. Generates, in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or 3. Generates, in a calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW)	A universal waste handler (as defined in 40 CFR 273.9) who accumulates 5,000 kg or more total of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, or lamps – calculated collectively) at any time. This designation is retained through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000 kg limit is met or exceeded.
Management, or Hazardous Waste Management	Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste (40 CFR 260.10).
Manifest, Uniform Hazardous Waste	The shipment document EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, Form 8700-22A, originated and signed by a generator in accordance with the instructions included in the appendix to 40 CFR Part 262. The “cradle-to-grave” paperwork must accompany a shipment of hazardous waste as it moves from the generator to the transporter and eventually to the hazardous waste management facility.
Mixed Waste	Waste that contains both hazardous and source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act (AEA), RCRA section 1004(41), 42 U.S.C. 6903 (63 <u>FR</u> 17414; April 9, 1998).
Municipality	A city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, Indian tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, or any other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.
Off-site Facility	A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located at a place away from the generating site.
OI Form	Off-Site Identification form.
Off-Specification Used Oil Burner	A site where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in 40 CFR 279.11 (off-specification used oil) is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in Section 279.61(a).
Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel	Used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.
On-site Facility	A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located on the generating site.
On-Specification Used Oil Fuel	Used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.
Operator	The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. Note: This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name, not an individual. See Person .

Owner	The person who owns a RCRA site or part of a RCRA site. Note: This includes the owner(s) of the building(s) and/or land. This may be an individual, company, or business name. See Person .
Person	An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.
Process System	<p>For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, a process system refers to one or more units used together to treat, recover, or dispose of a hazardous waste. The process system begins at the unit where the hazardous waste first enters and consists of all other treatment, recovery, or disposal units downstream from the point of entry. Note that storage is not considered a process system, except for storage at a bulking and re-shipping facility (H141).</p> <p>Classify each process system with a Management Method code that best identifies the last substantive purpose/operation it performs. For example, a process system to remove dissolved metals from wastewater prior to shipping the sludge off-site typically includes equalization, pH adjustment, chemical precipitation, flocculation, clarification/settling, and dewatering of the sludge removed from the bottom of the clarifier. The chemical precipitation process best identifies the last purpose of this treatment system - to remove metals from the wastewater. If this wastewater treatment system is RCRA-regulated, it would be reported as H077 (chemical precipitation). If the sludge will be disposed at the reporting site in a landfill, the code will be H132 (landfill) and will need to be reported on a separate GM Form because it is a residual from a treatment process. However, this process is exempt if the treated water flows to a POTW or a NPDES outfall with no RCRA-regulated storage or treatment units in the system, and should not be reported. A listing of Management Method codes may be found in the <u>“Other Reference Information and Code Lists”</u> section of this booklet.</p>
Process Unit	For purposes of the Hazardous Waste Report, a process unit refers to a single type of treatment (e.g., tank, distillation column, surface impoundment) in which hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or recycled.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (40 CFR 270.2). It is the Federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, recycling, and/or transportation of solid and hazardous waste.
RCRA Interim (Permit) Status	Refer to “Interim (Permit) Status” definition.
RCRA Permit	A complete RCRA permit is comprised of an operating permit for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, and a corrective action permit addressing releases from solid waste management unit (SWMUs). To apply for a permit, a site must file a two-part application (Part A and Part B). A facility is not considered to have a complete RCRA permit until both parts have been issued.

RCRA Subtitle C Site (RCRA Site or Site)	<p>The physical plant or location at which one or more of the following regulated waste activities occurs: the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes; recycling of hazardous wastes; United States importer of hazardous waste; mixed waste (hazardous and radioactive) generator; exempt boiler and/or industrial furnace burning or processing hazardous waste; large quantity handler of or destination facility for universal wastes; disposing hazardous waste with an underground injection permit; the transportation (and temporary storage during transportation), processing/re-refining, burning, or marketing of used oil; eligible academic entity managing laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K; facility managing hazardous secondary material being reclaimed that must comply with certain requirements and conditions; or undergoing corrective action.</p> <p>A site may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units. For entities that only transport regulated wastes, the term site refers to the headquarters of that entity's operations.</p>
Recycling	<p>Use, reuse, or reclamation of a material (40 CFR 261.1(c)(7)). "Reclamation" is the processing or regeneration of a material to recover a usable product (e.g., recovery of lead values from spent batteries, regeneration of spent solvents) (40 CFR 261.1(c)(4)). A material is "used or reused" if it is either: (1) employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (e.g., distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process) (40 CFR 261.1(c)(5)). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary material); or (2) employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (e.g., spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).</p>
Residual	<p>A hazardous waste derived from the treatment, disposal, or recycling of a previously existing hazardous waste (e.g., the sludge remaining after initial wastewater treatment).</p>
Short-term Generator	<p>A generator whose generator status is the result of a one-time, non-recurring, temporary event that is not related to normal production processes. In other words, short-term generators produce hazardous waste from a particular activity for a limited time and then cease conducting that activity. Short-term generators would not be considered episodic generators because episodic generators have the potential to generate on a regular basis. Examples of short-term generators include: one-time highway bridge waste generation, underground storage tank removals, generation of off-spec or out-of-date chemicals at a site that normally doesn't generate hazardous waste, remediate or spill clean-up sites with no previous RCRA ID, and site or production process decommissions by a new operator.</p>
Sludge	<p>Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant (40 CFR 260.10).</p>

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) of Hazardous Waste

A generator that meets **all** the following criteria:

1. Generates, in any calendar month, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste; **and**
2. Does not generate, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste **and**
3. Does not generate more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste.

OR, a site is a Small Quantity Generator if the site:

1. Meets 1) and 3) of the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator criteria (see definition), but
2. Is storing more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste on-site. If the site accumulates, at any time, more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste, the site must apply for an EPA ID Number using this form.

Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption

The persons who burn small quantities of hazardous waste in an on-site boiler or industrial furnace, in accordance with 40 CFR 266.108, are conditionally exempt from regulation for that activity.

Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption

Under 40 CFR 266.100(c), owners or operators of smelting, melting, and refining furnaces that process hazardous wastes solely for metals recovery are conditionally exempt from regulation, except for 40 CFR 266.101 and 266.112, provided they comply with limited requirements set forth in Section 266.100(c). Similarly, 40 CFR 266.100(f) provides that owners or operators of smelting, melting and refining furnaces that process hazardous wastes for the recovery of precious metals are conditionally exempt from regulation, except for 40 CFR 266.112, provided they comply with limited requirements specified in Section 266.100(f).

Solid Waste

Any garbage, refuse, or sludge, or other materials not excluded under 40 CFR 261.4(a). Exclusions include, for example, domestic sewage and any mixture of other wastes that pass through a sewer system to a publicly owned treatment works (POTWs); industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act; irrigation return flows; nuclear materials defined by the Atomic Energy Act; and in situ mining materials (see the “**Other Reference Information and Code Lists**” section of this booklet.). Wastewaters being collected, stored, or treated before discharge and sludges generated by wastewater treatment are not excluded. The EPA defines hazardous waste as a subset of solid waste.

Source Material

As defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954: (1) Uranium, thorium, or any other material determined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 2091 of this title to be source material; or (2) ores containing one or more of the foregoing materials in such concentration as the Commission may by regulation determine from time to time.

Special Nuclear Material	As defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954: (1) plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2071 of this title, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (2) any material artificially enriched by any of the foregoing, but does not include source material.
Subpart K	An alternative set of generator requirements for managing laboratory hazardous waste at eligible academic entities. Generators that are eligible academic entities with laboratories may elect to opt into 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K and manage their laboratory hazardous waste under Subpart K in lieu of 40 CFR 262.34(c) (or 40 CFR 261.5 for CESQGs). In order for eligible academic entities (see definition) to opt into Subpart K or subsequently withdraw from Subpart K, they must use the Site ID Form to notify the appropriate State or EPA Regional Office. Refer to 40 CFR 262.203 and 262.204. Note: You <u>must</u> check with your State to determine if you are eligible to manage laboratory hazardous waste pursuant to 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K and for any state-specific requirements.
Superfund	The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) that funds and carries out the solid waste emergency response and long-term remedial activities of the EPA.
Surface Impoundment	A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily from earthen materials (though it may be lined with man-made materials) that is designed to accumulate liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and that is not an injection well (40 CFR 260.10).
Tolling	Tolling arrangements describe a particular type of recycling contract between two companies. Specifically, the “tolling” company certifies that it has a contract with a manufacturer to produce a product, and that manufacturing process generates a residual material that can be recycled by the tolling company. If the tolling company certifies that the contract specifies that the tolling company owns and has responsibility for the recyclable material once it is generated, and the material is returned to the tolling company for reclamation, and subsequently recycled, the material is excluded from regulation (under 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii) or 261.4(a)(23)), provided certain requirements are met.
Transfer Facility	Any transportation-related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held for 10 days or less during the normal course of transportation (40 CFR 260.10 and 40 CFR 263.12).
Transporter	A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.
Underground Injection Control	The subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. Underground injection wells are regulated

	under both the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (see 40 CFR Part 148). Hazardous wastes must be injected into a Class I well or, if authorized under a federal or state ground water remediation project, may be injected into a Class IV well. See http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/wells.cfm for more information.
Unit	Refer to "Process Unit" definition.
United States Importer	Any person who imports hazardous waste from a foreign country into the United States. This does not include hazardous waste shipped from a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, United States territory or protectorate.
Universal Waste	Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of 40 CFR Part 273: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, and lamps. Some States may have State-specific universal wastes defined as well.
Used Oil	Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities and is managed under 40 CFR Part 279. Used oil is not reported on the biennial report.
Used Oil Fuel Marketer	Any person who conducts either of the following activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their site to an off-specification used oil burner; or 2. First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in 40 CFR 279.11.
Used Oil Management Activities	For the purposes of the Site ID Form, includes used oil transportation; used oil processing and re-refining; burning off-specification used oil fuel; and used oil fuel marketing.
Used Oil Processing	Chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes, but is not limited to: blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation, and re-refining.
Used Oil Processor	A site that processes on- specification or off-specification used oil.
Used Oil Re-Refiner	A site that produces lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on- specification or off-specification used oil.
Used Oil Transfer Facility	Any transportation-related facility, including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days. Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 279, Subpart F.

Used Oil Transporter	Any person who transports used oil, any person who collects used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Used oil transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (e.g., settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil-derived products or used oil fuel.
Waste Minimization	The reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator that results in: (1) the reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste; (2) the reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or (3) both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.
Waste Oil (Biennial Report Only)	Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities and is managed as a hazardous waste.
WR Form	Waste Received from Off-Site form.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions explain how to complete the 2011 Hazardous Waste Report for wastes and sites with unique regulatory or reporting requirements.

Asbestos, PCBs, Waste Oils

In most cases, **do not** report asbestos, PCBs, and waste oils. However, you **must** report them **if any** of the following conditions exist:

- (1) If your State specifically requires that these wastes be reported;
- (2) If a listed RCRA hazardous waste (i.e., EPA hazardous waste code that begins with “F”, “K”, “P”, or “U”) is mixed with asbestos, PCBs, or waste oil, in which case the entire mixture is a hazardous waste; or
- (3) If the waste possesses one or more of the characteristics that result in assigning EPA hazardous waste code beginning with “D”. (This does not apply to used oil that is recycled as explained below.)

Do not report “used oil that is recycled and is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a hazardous characteristic (criterion 3 above). Used oil that is recycled includes any used oil which is reused, following its original use, for any purpose (including the purpose for which the oil was originally used). Such term includes, but is not limited to, oil which is re-refined, reclaimed, burned for energy recovery, or reprocessed.” (40 CFR 261.6(a)(4))

Groundwater Contaminated by Hazardous Waste

Groundwater contaminated by RCRA hazardous waste **is** not considered a solid waste and is, therefore, not classified as a hazardous waste. However, because hazardous waste is “contained in” the groundwater, it must be treated “as if” it were a RCRA hazardous waste if it is removed for treatment, storage or disposal.¹ When reporting groundwater contaminated by hazardous waste in the 2011 Hazardous waste Report, observe the following conventions:

- (1) Enter “0” in the GM Form, Section 1, Item F (quantity). Explain in the Comments section that it is groundwater, not a hazardous waste that was generated on-site.
- (2) Report quantities managed on-site (GM Form, Section 2,

¹ To determine if the contaminated media must be reported at all (generated OR treated): If the contamination is due to a characteristic waste, then it is the generator’s responsibility to determine if the contaminated groundwater is a hazardous waste. Once the characteristics are eliminated, the media is no longer considered to “contain” hazardous waste. If a facility has first removed groundwater and is claiming that the groundwater is contaminated with a listed hazardous waste or “contains” listed hazardous waste, EPA Regions or Authorized States should make a site-specific determination of whether the media is a RCRA Waste. Please see: “Management of Remediation Waste Under RCRA,” EPA530-F-98-026, October 14, 1998. RCRA Online Document No. 14291. Available online at: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/osw/rcra.nsf/0c994248c239947e85256d090071175f/d9e61a0505db4b6885256817006e32b8!OpenDocument>.

On-site Process Systems 1 and 2); quantities shipped off-site for management (GM Form, Section 3); and quantities received from off-site and managed on-site (WR Form, Item E).

Lab Packs

The following rules apply to the reporting of lab pack wastes in the 2011 Hazardous Waste Report:

- (1) You may aggregate lab pack wastes if they have the same Form Code. However, you must report them as separate wastes under the following conditions:

If they contain **RCRA acute hazardous wastes** (i.e., EPA hazardous waste codes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and all “P” waste codes). Report separately from lab packs containing other RCRA hazardous wastes (all other EPA hazardous waste codes).

- If they are managed differently from each other. For example, report lab packs shipped to landfills separately from those incinerated.
- (2) Enter a Form Code indicating lab packs (i.e., W001 or W004) on the GM Form, in Section 1, Item E or on the WR Form in Item G. These Form Codes are to be used with any lab pack, whether the wastes are gaseous, liquid, solid, or sludge.
 - (3) It is **not** necessary to report every EPA hazardous waste code included in a batch of lab packs. Record one, or a few predominant, EPA hazardous waste codes in Section 1, Item B of the GM Form, or Item B of the WR Form. If there are many EPA hazardous waste codes associated with the batch of lab packs, enter “LABP” in the first four-character field in Section 1, Item B of the GM Form, or Item B of the WR Form; then enter “NA” in the remaining spaces for the EPA hazardous waste codes.
 - (4) When reporting quantities for lab packs:
 - **Include** the weight of the containers if they are disposed (e.g., landfilled) or treated (e.g., incinerated) with the waste.
 - **Exclude** the weight of the containers if the waste is removed from the containers before treatment or disposal.

RCRA-Radioactive Mixed Wastes

By themselves, source material, special nuclear material, or by-product materials (see definitions section), as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and amended by 42 U.S.C. 2011 et. Seq., are not classified as hazardous wastes under RCRA. However, if these materials are mixed with a RCRA hazardous waste, the material is controlled under RCRA regulation, as well

as under the Atomic Energy Act (DOE, NRC, and EPA) regulations, and is to be reported in the 2011 Hazardous Waste Report.

**Subpart K Laboratory Waste
Clean-out**

A Subpart K laboratory clean-out conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 262.213(a), is defined as: once per 12 months per laboratory, a laboratory will have 30 days to conduct a clean-out and will not have to count the hazardous waste that consists of unused commercial chemical products (either listed or characteristic) generated during those 30 days towards the eligible academic entity's generator status for the purposes of on-site accumulation. See 40 CFR 262.213(a)(1-4) for other Subpart K laboratory clean-out requirements.

The waste generated from this clean-out should be reported on the GM Form with a source code of "G17 – Subpart K Laboratory Waste Clean-out" with a generation amount of zero (0) (Section 1, Item F). The amount shipped off-site or managed on-site will be reported in Sections 2 or 3 of the GM Form as appropriate.

Laboratory waste that is generated during routine operations (e.g., spent solvents or spent acids/bases) should be reported separately from Subpart K laboratory clean-out wastes. Routinely generated laboratory waste should be reported with source code(s) other than G17.

**Wastes Received from
Conditionally Exempt Small
Quantity Generators (CESQGs)**

Waste management facilities sometimes receive hazardous waste from large numbers of Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) or other sites that do not have RCRA EPA Identification Numbers. To minimize the response burden for filling out the **WR Form** for these wastes, you may aggregate the wastes across generating sites, in accordance with these guidelines:

- (1) All the wastes must have the same EPA hazardous waste code (Item B), State hazardous waste code (Item C), Form code (Item G), and Management Method code (Item H).
- (2) Wastes received from different States must be reported separately. For the off-site handler EPA Identification Number (Item D), the entry should include the two-letter postal code of the originating State, followed by the letters "CESQG".

For example, wastes received from several CESQGs in the State of Alaska (AK) that share a common EPA hazardous waste code, State hazardous waste code, Form code, and Management Method code could be aggregated in a single waste block of the WR Form (e.g., Waste 1). In Item D, the off-site handler EPA ID number is entered as "AKCESQG". Note: This method of completing Item D can also be used for CESQG waste that is not aggregated.

Wastes Received from Foreign Countries

Reporting on the GM Form – If your site was the generator of record and was the U.S. Importer for hazardous waste received from a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate), complete a GM Form. Enter the appropriate code in Section 1, Item D – Source Code from the list of codes G63 through G75 – Hazardous waste received from [name of foreign country]. Include the Import Notification and other foreign generator information in the Comments. Also, mark “Yes” on the Site ID

Form, Item 10.A.3 – United States Importer of Hazardous Waste. Report on the OI Form the name and address of all foreign generators if this form is required by your State.

Report on the WR Form – If your site received hazardous waste directly from a generator in a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate), complete a WR Form for the waste treated, recovered, or disposed at your site. This waste was not shipped to your site by a U.S. Importer. Report the code “**FC**” followed by the **name of the foreign country** in Item D – Off-site Handler EPA ID number. Include the Import Notification and other foreign generator information in the Comments. Report on the OI Form the name and address of all foreign generators if this form is required by your State.

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

A list of all the hazardous waste codes is shown below. See the regulations for details.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (*SEE 40 CFR 261.24*) – **DXXX**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES (*SEE 40 CFR 261.31*) – **FXXX**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM SPECIFIC SOURCES (*SEE 40 CFR 261.32*) – **KXXX**

DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUALS, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF – ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE (*SEE 40 CFR 261.33*) – **PXXX**

DISCARDED COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, OFF-SPECIFICATION SPECIES, CONTAINER RESIDUES, AND SPILL RESIDUES THEREOF – TOXIC WASTES (*SEE 40 CFR 261.33*) – **UXXX**

D001	F001	K001	K047	K123	P001	P050	P106	U001	U048	U095	U143	U189	U247
D002	F002	K002	K048	K124	P002	P051	P108	U002	U049	U096	U144	U190	U248
D003	F003	K003	K049	K125	P003	P054	P109	U003	U050	U097	U145	U191	U249
D004	F004	K004	K050	K126	P004	P056	P110	U004	U051	U098	U146	U192	U271
D005	F005	K005	K051	K131	P005	P057	P111	U005	U052	U099	U147	U193	U278
D006	F006	K006	K052	K132	P006	P058	P112	U006	U053	U101	U148	U194	U279
D007	F007	K007	K060	K136	P007	P059	P113	U007	U055	U102	U149	U196	U280
D008	F008	K008	K061	K141	P008	P060	P114	U008	U056	U103	U150	U197	U328
D009	F009	K009	K062	K142	P009	P062	P115	U009	U057	U105	U151	U200	U353
D010	F010	K010	K069	K143	P010	P063	P116	U010	U058	U106	U152	U201	U359
D011	F011	K011	K071	K144	P011	P064	P118	U011	U059	U107	U153	U202	U364
D012	F012	K013	K073	K145	P012	P065	P119	U012	U060	U108	U154	U203	U367
D013	F019	K014	K083	K147	P013	P066	P120	U014	U061	U109	U155	U204	U372
D014	F020	K015	K084	K148	P014	P067	P121	U015	U062	U110	U156	U205	U373
D015	F021	K016	K085	K149	P015	P068	P122	U016	U063	U111	U157	U206	U387
D016	F022	K017	K086	K150	P016	P069	P123	U017	U064	U112	U158	U207	U389
D017	F023	K018	K087	K151	P017	P070	P127	U018	U066	U113	U159	U208	U394
D018	F024	K019	K088	K156	P018	P071	P128	U019	U067	U114	U160	U209	U395
D019	F025	K020	K093	K157	P020	P072	P185	U020	U068	U115	U161	U210	U404
D020	F026	K021	K094	K158	P021	P073	P188	U021	U069	U116	U162	U211	U409
D021	F027	K022	K095	K159	P022	P074	P189	U022	U070	U117	U163	U213	U410
D022	F028	K023	K096	K161	P023	P075	P190	U023	U071	U118	U164	U214	U411
D023	F032	K024	K097	K169	P024	P076	P191	U024	U072	U119	U165	U215	
D024	F034	K025	K098	K170	P026	P077	P192	U025	U073	U120	U166	U216	
D025	F035	K026	K099	K171	P027	P078	P194	U026	U074	U121	U167	U217	
D026	F037	K027	K100	K172	P028	P081	P196	U027	U075	U122	U168	U218	
D027	F038	K028	K100	K174	P029	P082	P197	U028	U076	U123	U169	U219	
D028	F039	K029	K101	K175	P030	P084	P198	U029	U077	U124	U170	U220	
D029		K030	K102	K176	P031	P085	P199	U030	U078	U125	U171	U221	
D030		K031	K103	K177	P033	P087	P201	U031	U079	U126	U172	U222	
D031		K032	K104	K178	P034	P088	P202	U032	U080	U127	U173	U223	
D032		K033	K105	K181	P036	P089	P203	U033	U081	U128	U174	U225	
D033		K034	K106		P037	P092	P204	U034	U082	U129	U176	U226	
D034		K035	K107		P038	P093	P205	U035	U083	U130	U177	U227	
D035		K036	K108		P039	P094		U036	U084	U131	U178	U228	
D036		K037	K109		P040	P095		U037	U085	U132	U179	U234	
D037		K038	K110	LABP	P041	P096		U038	U086	U133	U180	U235	
D038		K039	K111		P042	P097		U039	U087	U134	U181	U236	
D039		K040	K112		P043	P098		U041	U088	U135	U182	U237	
D040		K041	K113		P044	P099		U042	U089	U136	U183	U238	
D041		K042	K114		P045	P101		U043	U090	U137	U184	U239	
D042		K043	K115		P046	P102		U044	U091	U138	U185	U240	
D043		K044	K116		P047	P103		U045	U092	U140	U186	U243	
		K045	K117		P048	P104		U046	U093	U141	U187	U244	
		K046	K118		P049	P105		U047	U094	U142	U188	U246	

HSM FACILITY CODES

Facility codes describe the specific regulation a facility uses to manage its hazardous secondary material (HSM) and the type of activity the facility performs under that regulation (e.g., generator, reclaimer). Review the groups and pick the appropriate code. If more than one facility code applies to you, enter each code on a separate row under Item 2 of the Addendum to the Site ID Form.

Under Control of the Generator Exclusion (40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii) or 261.4(a)(23))	
Code	Facility Code Description
01	HSM Generator reclaiming HSM “on-site”: This code applies if you generate and reclaim hazardous secondary material at your generating facility. <i>See also paragraph (1) in the Federal definition of “Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator” in 40 CFR Part 260.10.</i>
02	HSM Generator transferring HSM to reclaimer within the “same company”: This code applies if you generate hazardous secondary material and send the material for reclamation to a different facility that is either controlled by you or controlled by the same person that controls your generating facility. <i>See also paragraph (2) in the Federal definition of “Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator” in 40 CFR Part 260.10.</i>
03	Reclaimer receiving HSM from HSM generator within the “same company”: This code applies if you receive and reclaim hazardous secondary material from a different facility that either controls you or is controlled by the same person that controls you. <i>See also paragraph (2) in the Federal definition of “Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator” in 40 CFR Part 260.10.</i>
04	Tolling Contractor reclaiming HSM pursuant to a tolling contract: This code applies if you are a tolling contractor that reclaims hazardous secondary material pursuant to a written contract with a toll manufacturer. <i>See also paragraph (3) in the Federal definition of “Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator” in 40 CFR Part 260.10.</i>
05	Toll Manufacturer managing HSM pursuant to a tolling contract: This code applies if you generate and send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to a tolling contractor pursuant to a written contract. <i>See also paragraph (3) in the Federal definition of “Hazardous secondary material generated and reclaimed under the control of the generator” in 40 CFR Part 260.10.</i>

Transfer-based Exclusion (40 CFR 261.4(a)(24))	
Code	Facility Code Description
06	HSM Generator transferring HSM off-site to a domestic reclamation facility: This code applies if you generate and send hazardous secondary material for reclamation to an off-site domestic reclamation facility.
07	Reclaimer receiving HSM from off-site: This code applies if you reclaim hazardous secondary material received from an off-site domestic hazardous secondary material generator or other domestic facility.
08	Intermediate facility: This code applies if you receive hazardous secondary material from an off-site domestic hazardous secondary material generator or another domestic facility and you store it for more than ten days. This code does not apply if you generate or reclaim the hazardous secondary material.

Imports/Exports (40 CFR 261.4(a)(24) or (25))	
Code	Facility Code Description
09	HSM Generator exporting HSM off-site to a foreign reclamation facility: This code applies if you generate and export hazardous secondary material for reclamation to a foreign reclamation facility.
10	HSM Generator importing HSM from a foreign entity to send to another domestic reclamation facility: This code applies if you import hazardous secondary material from a foreign entity and send the material for reclamation to a domestic reclamation facility.
11	HSM Generator AND Reclaimer of imported HSM: This code applies if you import hazardous secondary material from a foreign entity and reclaim the material at your facility.

HSM LAND-BASED UNIT CODES

A 2-digit code that best describes the land-based unit you use or will use to manage the hazardous secondary material.

Code	Land-based Unit Code Description
NA	Do not use land-based units to manage hazardous secondary material.
SI	Use surface impoundment(s) to manage hazardous secondary material. A surface impoundment is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid hazardous secondary materials or materials containing free liquids and which is not an injection well.
PL	Use pile(s) to manage hazardous secondary material. Pile means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous secondary material that is used for storage and is not a containment building.
OT	Use other land-based unit(s) to manage hazardous secondary material.

SOURCE CODES

Source codes describe the type of process or activity (i.e., source) from which a hazardous waste was generated. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Wastes from Ongoing Production and Service Processes (waste from general day to day manufacturing, production, or maintenance activities)	
Code	Source Code Description
G01	Dip, flush or spray rinsing (using solvents to clean or prepare parts or assemblies for further processing - i.e. painting or assembly)
G02	Stripping and acid or caustic cleaning (using caustics to remove coatings or layers from parts or assemblies)
G03	Plating and phosphating (electro- or non-electroplating or phosphating)
G04	Etching (using caustics or other methods to remove layers or partial layers)
G05	Metal forming and treatment (pickling, heat treating, punching, bending, annealing, grinding, hardening, etc.)
G06	Painting and coating (manufacturing, building, or maintenance)
G07	Product and by-product processing (direct flow of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing, etc.)
G08	Removal of spent process liquids or catalysts (bulk removal of wastes from chemical manufacturing or processing, etc.)
G09	Other production or service-related processes from which the waste is a direct outflow or result (specify in comments)
Other Intermittent Events or Processes	
Code	Source Code Description
G11	Discarding off-specification, out-of-date, and/or unused chemicals or products
G12	Lagoon or sediment dragout and leachate collection (large scale operations in open pits, ponds, or lagoons)
G13	Cleaning out process equipment (periodic sludge or residual removal from enclosed processes including internal scrubbing or cleaning)
G14	Removal of tank sludge, sediments, or slag (periodic sludge or residual removal from storage tanks including internal scrubbing or cleaning)
G15	Process equipment change-out or discontinuation of equipment use (final materials and residuals removal including cleaning)
G16	Oil changes and filter or battery replacement (automotive, machinery, etc)
G17	Subpart K laboratory waste clean-out (facility must have opted into the Subpart K rule to use this source code)
G19	Other one-time or intermittent processes (specify in comments)
Pollution Control and Waste Management Process Residuals	
Code	Source Code Description
G21	Air pollution control devices (baghouse dust or ash from stack scrubbers or precipitators; vapor collection, etc.)
G22	Laboratory analytical wastes (used chemicals from laboratory operations)
G23	Wastewater treatment (sludge, filter cake, etc., including wastes from treatment before discharge by NPDES or POTW or by UIC disposal)
G24	Solvent or product distillation as part of a production process (including totally enclosed treatment systems). Does not include batch treatment in a separate process.
G25	Hazardous waste management - indicate management method (for residuals from regulated hazardous waste processes - enter the related H code)
G26	Leachate collection (from landfill operations or other land units)
G27	Hazardous residual from treatment or recovery of universal waste

Source Codes
(continued)

Spills and Accidental Releases	
Code	Source Code Description
G31	Accidental contamination of products, materials, or containers (other than G11)
G32	Cleanup of spill residues (infrequent, not routine)
G33	Leak collection and floor sweeping (ongoing, routine)
G39	Other cleanup of current contamination (specify in comments)

Remediation of Past Contamination	
Code	Source Code Description
G41	Closure of hazardous waste management unit under RCRA
G42	Corrective action at a solid waste management unit under RCRA
G43	Remedial action or emergency response under Superfund
G44	State program or voluntary cleanup
G45	Underground storage tank cleanup
G49	Other remediation (specify in comments)

Waste Not Physically Generated On-Site	
Code	Source Code Group
G61	Hazardous waste received from off-site for storage/bulking and transfer off-site for treatment or disposal
For codes G63 - G75	Hazardous waste received from a foreign country (other than a foreign Department of Defense site, Maquiladora, U.S. territory or protectorate). This site was the generator of record and is the U.S. Importer. Enter the appropriate code from the list below -
G63	Hazardous waste received from Antarctica
G64	Hazardous waste received from Aruba
G65	Hazardous waste received from Bahamas
G66	Hazardous waste received from Belgium
G67	Hazardous waste received from Brazil
G68	Hazardous waste received from Canada
G69	Hazardous waste received from Holland
G70	Hazardous waste received from Malaysia
G71	Hazardous waste received from Mexico
G72	Hazardous waste received from New Zealand
G73	Hazardous waste received from Taiwan
G74	Hazardous waste received from Venezuela
G75	Hazardous waste received from other foreign country - see Comments for country name

FORM CODES

Form codes describe the general physical and chemical characteristics of a hazardous waste. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Mixed Media/Debris/Devices - Waste that is a mixture of organic and inorganic wastes, liquid and solid wastes, or devices that are not easily categorized	
Code	Form Code Description
W001	Lab packs from any source not containing acute hazardous waste
W002	Contaminated debris (see definition at 40 CFR 268.2(g) and requirements at 40 CFR 268.45): for example, certain paper, clothing, rags, wood, empty fiber or plastic containers, glass, piping, or other solids
W004	Lab packs from any source containing acute hazardous waste
W005	Waste pharmaceuticals managed as hazardous waste
W301	Contaminated soil (usually from spill clean up, demolition, or remediation); see also W512
W309	Batteries, battery parts, cores, casings (lead-acid or other types)
W310	Filters, solid adsorbents, ion exchange resins and spent carbon (usually from production, intermittent processes, or remediation)
W320	Electrical devices (lamps, fluorescent lamps, or thermostats usually containing mercury; CRTs containing lead; etc)
W512	Sediment or lagoon dragout, drilling or other muds (wet or muddy soils); see also W301
W801	Compressed gases of any type

Inorganic Liquids - Waste that is primarily inorganic and highly fluid (e.g., aqueous), with low suspended inorganic solids and low organic content	
Code	Form Code Description
W101	Very dilute aqueous waste containing more than 99% water (land disposal restriction defined wastewater that is not exempt under NPDES or POTW discharge)
W103	Spent concentrated acid (5% or more)
W105	Acidic aqueous wastes less than 5% acid (diluted but pH <2)
W107	Aqueous waste containing cyanides (generally caustic)
W110	Caustic aqueous waste without cyanides (pH >12.5)
W113	Other aqueous waste or wastewaters (fluid but not sludge)
W117	Waste liquid mercury (metallic)
W119	Other inorganic liquid (specify in comments)

Organic Liquids - Waste that is primarily organic and is highly fluid, with low inorganic solids content and low-to-moderate water content	
Code	Form Code Description
W200	Still bottoms in liquid form (fluid but not sludge)
W202	Concentrated halogenated (e.g., chlorinated) solvent
W203	Concentrated non-halogenated (e.g., non-chlorinated) solvent
W204	Concentrated halogenated/ non-halogenated solvent mixture
W205	Oil-water emulsion or mixture (fluid but not sludge)
W206	Waste oil managed as hazardous waste
W209	Paint, ink, lacquer, or varnish (fluid – not dried out or sludge)
W210	Reactive or polymerizable organic liquids and adhesives (fluid but not sludge)
W211	Paint thinner or petroleum distillates
W219	Other organic liquid (specify in comments)

Inorganic Solids - Waste that is primarily inorganic and solid, with low organic content and low-to-moderate water content; not pumpable	
Code	Form Code Description
W303	Ash (from any type of burning of hazardous waste)
W304	Slags, drosses, and other solid thermal residues
W307	Metal scale, filings and scrap (including metal drums)
W312	Cyanide or metal cyanide bearing solids, salts or chemicals
W316	Metal salts or chemicals not containing cyanides
W319	Other inorganic solids (specify in comments)

Organic Solids - Waste that is primarily organic and solid, with low-to-moderate inorganic content and water content; not pumpable	
Code	Form Code Description
W401	Pesticide solids (used or discarded – not contaminated soils - W301)
W403	Solid resins, plastics or polymerized organics
W405	Explosives or reactive organic solids
W406	Dried paint (paint chips, filters, air filters, other)
W409	Other organic solids (specify in comments)

Inorganic Sludges - Waste that is primarily inorganic, with moderate-to-high water content and low organic content; mostly pumpable	
Code	Form Code Description
W501	Lime and/or metal hydroxide sludges and solids with no cyanides (not contaminated muds - W512)
W503	Gypsum sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control
W504	Other sludges from wastewater treatment or air pollution control
W505	Metal bearing sludges (including plating sludge) not containing cyanides
W506	Cyanide-bearing sludges (not contaminated soils - W512)
W519	Other inorganic sludges (not contaminated muds - W512; specify in comments)

Organic Sludges - Waste that is primarily organic with low-to-moderate inorganic solids content and water content; pumpable	
Code	Form Code Description
W603	Oily sludge (not contaminated muds - W512)
W604	Paint or ink sludges, still bottoms in sludge form (not contaminated muds - W512)
W606	Resins, tars, polymer or tarry sludge (not contaminated muds - W512)
W609	Other organic sludge (specify in comments)

MANAGEMENT METHOD CODES

Management method codes describe the type of hazardous waste management system used to treat, recover, or dispose a hazardous waste. Select the final substantive method used. Review the groups and pick the appropriate code.

Reclamation and Recovery	
Code	Management Method Code Description
H010	Metals recovery including retorting, smelting, chemical, etc.
H020	Solvents recovery (distillation, extraction, etc)
H039	Other recovery or reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration, organics recovery, etc. (specify in comments)
H050	Energy recovery at this site - used as fuel (includes on-site fuel blending before energy recovery; report only this code)
H061	Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site (waste generated either on-site or received from off-site)

Destruction or Treatment Prior to Disposal at Another Site	
Code	Management Method Code Description
H040	Incineration - thermal destruction other than use as a fuel (includes any preparation prior to burning)
H071	Chemical reduction with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H073	Cyanide destruction with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H075	Chemical oxidation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H076	Wet air oxidation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H077	Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment (includes processes for consolidation of residuals)
H081	Biological treatment with or without precipitation (includes any preparation or final processes for consolidation of residuals)
H082	Adsorption (as the major component of treatment)
H083	Air or steam stripping (as the major component of treatment)
H101	Sludge treatment and/or dewatering (as the major component of treatment; not H071-H075, H077, or H082)
H103	Absorption (as the major component of treatment)
H111	Stabilization or chemical fixation prior to disposal at another site (as the major component of treatment; not H071-H075, H077, or H082)
H112	Macro-encapsulation prior to disposal at another site (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H075, H077, or H082)
H121	Neutralization only (no other treatment)
H122	Evaporation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
H123	Settling or clarification (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
H124	Phase separation (as the major component of treatment; not reportable as H071-H083)
H129	Other treatment (specify in comments; not reportable as H071-H124)

Management Method Codes
(continued)

Disposal	
Code	Management Method Code Description
H131	Land treatment or application (to include any prior treatment and/or stabilization)
H132	Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill (to include prior treatment and/or stabilization)
H134	Deepwell or underground injection (with or without treatment; this waste was counted as hazardous waste)
H135	Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES (with prior storage - with or without treatment)

Transfer Off-site	
Code	Management Method Code Description
H141	The site receiving this waste stored/bulked and transferred the waste with no treatment or recovery (H010-H129), fuel blending (H061), or disposal (H131-H135) at that receiving site. Do not use this code on GM Form in Section 1- Item D or in Section 2.

WASTE MINIMIZATION CODES

Waste minimization codes describe the type of waste minimization, recycling, or pollution prevention efforts used to reduce the volume and toxicity of the hazardous waste generated at your facility. Select the most detailed, appropriate, and specific method used. **If minimization was not attempted (to the point of implementing a change) for this waste, you must select the “X” code.**

Waste Minimization was not attempted or was unsuccessful	
Code	Waste Minimization Code Description
X	No waste minimization efforts were implemented for this waste
N	Waste minimization efforts were unsuccessful in reducing quantity and/or toxicity (please detail reasons in the Comments section)

Waste Minimization was attempted and was successful	
Code	Waste Minimization Code Description
S	Began to ship waste off-site for recycling
R	Recycling on-site was implemented and was successful
Y	Waste minimization was implemented and was successful in reducing quantity and/or toxicity (please detail reasons in the Comments section)